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HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY
Intellectual Property Administration
3404 E. Harmony Road
Mail Stop 35
FORT COLLINS, CO 80528

EXAMINER
SCOTT, RANDY A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

JERRY.SHORMA@HP.COM
ipa.mail@hp.com
laura.m.clark@hp.com

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/797,152	BANERJEE ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	RANDY SCOTT	2453	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *03 November 2010*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-7,10-28 and 30-36* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) *13-18 and 30-34* is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-7, 10-12,19-28, and 35-36* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This Office Action is responsive to the communication filed 11/3/2010

2.   Claim 35 has currently been amended.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine,

manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement

thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and

requirements of this title.

3.   Claims 35-36 are rejected under 35 USC 101 because the claimed invention is directed to

non-statutory subject matter.

Claims 35-36 are drawn computer software for performing various steps, which is non

statutory subject matter because claim language must be drawn to a physical or tangible

embodiment, such as a processor, hardware, or a device that contains structure. Computer

software is considered non tangible and may be manufactured via preexisting code from a

preexisting programming language, which does not meet the requirements of a statutory or

tangible mechanism. Although the applicant did amend claim 35 to specify that the computer

software is embedded on a non-transitory medium, the previous 101 rejection was made to notify

the applicant that the term software was also non-statutory subject matter. For instance, if the

applicant amended the claim to recite "A non-transitory computer readable medium comprising computer software", the applicant could overcome the 101 rejection.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC 112

The following is a quotation of the sixth paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

An element in a claim for a combination may be expressed as a means or step for performing a specified function without the recital of structure, material, or acts in support thereof, and such claim shall be construed to cover the corresponding structure, material, or acts described in the specification and equivalents thereof.

4.   Regarding claim 24, the word "means for" is recited without any structure or clear definition of how the means are to be carried out. The applicant does not clearly define or explain the means for receiving a request, searching stored information, or applying the algorithm. Since no function is specified by the word(s) preceding "means for," within the applicant's specification it is impossible to determine the equivalents of the element, as required by 35 U.S.C. 112, sixth paragraph. See Ex parte Klumb, 159 USPQ 694 (Bd. App. 1967).

Claim Rejections – 35 USC 103

5.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office Action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained through the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a

person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6.   Claims 1, 6-7, 12, 24, and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hahn et al (US 2002/0152293) in view of Busche (US 5,805,593), in view of Alfonsi et al (US 5,491,690), further in view of Andrews et al (US 7,020,698).

Regarding claims 1, 24, and 35, Hahn et al disclose:

Receiving a request for at least one service (see sec [0010], lines 1-3, which teaches receiving a client request); searching stored information at a node receiving the request for at least one of a service path and a service node operable to provide the requested service (see sec [0067], lines 1-4, which teaches searching for a desired service route for the service), wherein the information is stored in the node by receiving location information for the plurality of nodes (see sec [0048], lines 2-10, which teaches providing access to storage locations upon storing information at a particular address in the storage table, also see sec [0007], lines 8-11, which teaches LDAP, which is a function that addresses the limitations claimed in this application), and storing the location information associated with services (see sec [0048], lines 10-16, which teaches storing information at a particular storage location).

Hahn et al do not specifically teach searching the stored information to identify a plurality of service nodes operable to provide the requested service in response to a service path not existing that is operable to provide the requested service.

However, Busche provides the specified deficiencies, including searching the stored information to identify a plurality of service nodes (see col. 4, lines 22-25, which teaches locating a neighboring node that is capable to provide a service) operable to provide the

requested service in response to a service path not existing that is operable to provide the requested service (col. 5, lines 43-54).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Hahn et al with the general concept illustrated by Busche, in order to efficiently provide requested data routed through optimal paths with the motivation of providing the benefit of teaching an improvement upon optimal path and route searching by implementing node location service searching to perform a specific service.

Hahn et al and Busche fail to teach applying a clustering algorithm to further reduce the size of the set of candidate service nodes.

Alfonsi et al teach the specified deficiencies (see col. 11, lines 5-14, which discloses the Bellman-Ford algorithm for choosing a destination node that meets quality of service requirements and determining the minimum hop and path length and an updated algorithm used to reduce the number or eligible nodes for path calculation).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Hahn et al and Busche with the general concept illustrated by Alfonsi et al, in order to successfully select a service node based on short hop from the requesting node with the motivation of providing the benefit of teaching an improvement upon service node selection by implementing an algorithm for selecting a node based on optimal location.

Hahn et al, Busche, and Alfonsi et al fail to teach applying a clustering algorithm to the plurality of service nodes to identify a set of candidate service nodes from the plurality of service nodes closest to a node requesting the service.

Andrews et al teach the specified deficiencies (see col. 16, lines 33-38, which discloses utilizing a clustering algorithm to determine node distances).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Hahn et al, Busche, and Alfonsi et al with the concept illustrated by Andrews et al, in order to efficiently discover node topology for an optimal node, distance wise, with the motivation of providing the benefit of teaching an improvement upon service node selection by implementing an algorithm for selecting a node based on distance.

Regarding claim 6, Hahn et al disclose:

Wherein searching the stored information comprises: searching the stored information to determine whether a service path exists that is operable to provide the requested service or is operable to provide at least one of the requested services if a plurality of services are requested (see sec [0011], lines 3-6, which teaches performing a query to determine a route that has a server instance capable of handling the request and sec [0017], lines 2-5, which teaches determining if a particular route has failed).

With respect to claim 7, Hahn et al fail to teach wherein searching the stored information to determine whether a service path exists comprises: searching the stored information to determine whether a service path exists that is operable to provide the requested service and is within a predetermined distance to a node requesting the service.

Busche teaches the specified deficiencies (see col. 6, lines 1-5, which teaches predetermined shortest path determination for routers connected services to destination nodes).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Hahn et al with the general concept illustrated by Busche, in order to effectively route services to nodes in a network with the motivation previously addressed.

Regarding claim 12, Hahn et al disclose:

Wherein searching stored information comprises searching stored information for at least one of a service path and a service node operable to provide the requested service via a multicast in an application layer multicasting network (see sec [0018], lines 3-8, which teaches sing the multicast protocol to send messages throughout each DSD agent to verify that each agent may be able to receive data via each route in the network, the procedure also checks for route failure, also see sec [0067], lines 1-3, which discloses that each DSD agent table contains server routes for each requested service).

5.   Claims 2-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hahn et al (US 2002/0152293) in view of Busche (US 5,805,593) in view of Alfonsi et al (US 5,491,690) in view of Andrews et al (US 7,020,698), further in view of Aggarwal (US 2004/0221154).

With respect to claim 2, Hahn et al, Busche, and Alfonsi et al fail to teach wherein the stored information comprises a global information table, the global information table including at the least location information and information associated with services provided for nodes in a distributed hash table overlay network.

Aggarwal teaches the specified deficiencies, including wherein the stored information comprises a global information table, the global information table including at the least location information (see sec [0029], lines 1-3, "global hash table") and information associated with services provided for nodes in a distributed hash table overlay network (see sec [0034], lines 2-6, which discloses that the table will determine appropriate paths for transferring through the overlay network).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Hahn et al, Busche, and Alfonsi et al with the general concept of illustrated by Aggarwal, in order to successfully transmit requested data along convenient paths in a network with the motivation of providing the benefit of improving upon appropriate path selection by implementing a hash function.

With respect to claim 3, Hahn et al, Busche, and Alfonsi et al fail to teach wherein the stored information comprises a global information table, the global information table including at the least location information and information associated with services provided for nodes in a distributed hash table overlay network and wherein the distributed hash table overlay network is a logical representation of a physical network including the multicast tree.

Aggarwal teaches the specified deficiencies, including wherein the stored information comprises a global information table, the global information table including at the least location information (see sec [0029], lines 1-3, "global hash table") and information associated with services provided for nodes in a distributed hash table overlay network (see sec [0034], lines 2-6, which discloses that the table will determine appropriate paths for transferring through the

overlay network), and wherein the distributed hash table overlay network is a logical

representation of a physical network including the multicast tree (see sec [0036], lines 5-8).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Hahn et al,

Busche, and Alfonsi et al with the general concept illustrated by Aggarwal, in order to

successfully transmit requested data along convenient paths in a network with the motivation

previously addressed.

With respect to claim 4, Hahn et al, Busche, and Alfonsi et al fail to teach wherein the

stored information comprises a global information table, the global information table including at

the least location information and information associated with services provided for nodes in a

distributed hash table overlay network, wherein the distributed hash table overlay network is a

logical representation of a physical network including the multicast tree, and wherein the global

information table includes information for nodes physically close in the physical network.

Aggarwal teaches the specified deficiencies, including wherein the stored information

comprises a global information table, the global information table including at the least location

information (see sec [0029], lines 1-3, "global hash table") and information associated with

services provided for nodes in a distributed hash table overlay network (see sec [0034], lines 2-6,

which discloses that the table will determine appropriate paths for transferring through the

overlay network), wherein the distributed hash table overlay network is a logical representation

of a physical network including the multicast tree (see sec [0036], lines 5-8), and wherein the

global information table includes information for nodes physically close in the physical network

(see sec [0013], lines 18-23, "physical network").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Hahn et al, Busche, and Alfonsi et al with the general concept illustrated by Aggarwal, in order to successfully transmit requested data along convenient paths in a network with the motivation previously addressed.

With respect to claim 5, Hahn et al, Busche, and Alfonsi et al fail to teach wherein searching stored information comprises: searching the stored information to determine whether a service path or a service node exists that is operable to provide the requested service and satisfy a QoS characteristic identified in the request, the QoS characteristic being associated with delivering the requested service.

Aggarwal teaches the specified deficiencies (see sec [0038], lines 2-6, "Qos").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Hahn et al, Busche, and Alfonsi et al with the general concept illustrated by Aggarwal, in order to efficiently transmit requested data along convenient paths in a network with the motivation previously addressed.

12.   Claims 10-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hahn et al (US 2002/0152293) in view of Busche (US 5,805,593) in view of Alfonsi et al (US 5,491,690), in view of Andrews et al (US 7,020,698), further in view of Kumar (US 2005/0122904).

With respect to claim 10, Hahn et al, Busche, and Alfonsi et al fail to teach wherein the request comprises information identifying a plurality of requested services and an order for delivering the requested services.

Kumar teaches the specified deficiencies (see sec [0027], lines 2-6, which teaches

specifying one or more services being requested).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Hahn et al with

the general concept illustrated by Kumar, in order to efficiently regulate directory control of

nodes containing services with the motivation of providing the benefit of teaching service

selection based on the QOS of the particular service node.

With respect to claim 11, Hahn et al, Busche, and Alfonsi et al fail to teach wherein the

request comprises information identifying at least one requested service and at least one QoS

characteristic associated with delivering the requested service.

Kumar teaches the specified deficiencies (see sec [0022], lines 2-8, which teaches QOS

based on service characteristics).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Hahn et al with

the general concept illustrated by Kumar, in order to efficiently regulate directory control of

nodes containing services with the motivation previously addressed.

14.   Claims 19-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hahn et al

(US 2002/0152293) in view of Busche (US 5,805,593) in view of Alfonsi et al (US 5,491,690) in

view of Andrews et al (US 7,020,698) in view of Oom Temudo de Castro et al (US

2005/0030904), further in view of Cloonan et al (US 5,345,444).

Regarding claim 19, Hahn et al disclose:

Receiving a request for at least one service (see sec [0010], lines 1-3, which teaches receiving a client request); searching stored information at a node receiving the request for at least one of a service path and a service node operable to provide the requested service (see sec [0067], lines 1-4, which teaches searching for a desired service route for the service), wherein the information is stored in the node by receiving location information for the plurality of nodes (see sec [0048], lines 2-10, which teaches providing access to storage locations upon storing information at a particular address in the storage table, also see sec [0007], lines 8-11, which teaches LDAP, which is a function that addresses the limitations claimed in this application), and storing the location information associated with services (see sec [0048], lines 10-16, which teaches storing information at a particular storage location).

Hahn et al do not specifically teach searching the stored information to identify a plurality of service nodes operable to provide the requested service in response to a service path not existing that is operable to provide the requested service.

However, Busche provides the specified deficiencies, including searching the stored information to identify a plurality of service nodes (see col. 4, lines 22-25, which teaches locating a neighboring node that is capable to provide a service) operable to provide the requested service in response to a service path not existing that is operable to provide the requested service (col. 5, lines 43-54).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Hahn et al with the general concept illustrated by Busche, in order to efficiently provide requested data routed through optimal paths with the motivation of providing the benefit of teaching an improvement

upon optimal path and route searching by implementing node location service searching to perform a specific service.

Hahn et al and Busche fail to teach applying a clustering algorithm to the plurality of service nodes to identify a set of candidate service nodes from the plurality of service nodes closest to a node requesting the service and to further reduce the size of the set of candidate service nodes.

Alfonsi et al teach the specified deficiencies (see col. 11, lines 5-14, which discloses the Bellman-Ford algorithm for choosing a destination node that meets quality of service requirements and determining the minimum hop and path length and an updated algorithm used to reduce the number or eligible nodes for path calculation).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Hahn et al and Busche with the general concept illustrated by Alfonsi et al, in order to successfully select a service node based on short hop from the requesting node with the motivation of providing the benefit of teaching an improvement upon service node selection by implementing an algorithm for selecting a node based on optimal location.

With respect to claim 19, Hahn et al, Busche, and Alfonsi et al fail to teach wherein the location information for the plurality of nodes comprises distances measured from each of the plurality of nodes to a plurality of global landmark nodes and to at least one local landmark node.

Oom Temudo de Castro et al teach the specified deficiencies (see sec [0010], which teaches measuring the distance between the subject node and reference nodes to provide the information).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Hahn et al,

Busche, and Alfonsi et al with the general concept illustrated by Oom Temudo de Castro et al, in

order to efficiently implement and infrastructure to capture the coordinates of a node that

contains a requested resource with the motivation of providing the benefit of teaching an

improvement upon node path optimization by implementing node distance measurement.

Hahn et al, Busche, Alfonsi et al, and Oom Temudo de Castro et al do not specifically

teach wherein the at least one local landmark node is on a routing path to one of the global

landmark nodes.

However Cloonan et al provide language for wherein the at least one local landmark node

is on a routing path to one of the global landmark nodes (see col. 12, lines 44-48).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Hahn et al,

Busche, Alfonsi et al, and Oom Temudo de Castro et al with the general illustrated by Cloonan et

al, in order to successfully implement path routing between network nodes with the motivation

of providing the benefit of updating a path selection entity with the convenience of implemented

landmark nodes.

With respect to claim 20, Hahn et al, Busche, and Alfonsi et al fail to teach wherein the

location information for the plurality of nodes comprises distances measured from each of the

plurality of nodes to a plurality of global landmark nodes and to at least one local landmark node

and wherein the at least one local landmark node is proximally located to a respective node of

the plurality of nodes.

Oom Temudo de Castro et al teach the specified deficiencies, including wherein the

location information for the plurality of nodes comprises distances measured from each of the

plurality of nodes to a plurality of global landmark nodes and to at least one local landmark node

(see sec [0010], which teaches measuring the distance between the subject node and reference

nodes to provide the information) and wherein the at least one local landmark node is proximally

located to a respective node of the plurality of nodes (see sec [0035], lines 1-3, which discloses

measuring the distance between the subject node and many reference nodes and sec [0033], lines

7-10, "predefined landmark nodes").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Hahn et al,

Busche, and Alfonsi et al with the general concept illustrated by Oom Temudo de Castro et al, in

order to efficiently implement and infrastructure to capture the coordinates of a node that

contains a requested resource with the motivation previously addressed.

15.   Claims 21-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hahn et al

(US 2002/0152293) in view of Busche (US 5,805,593) in view of Alfonsi et al (US 5,491,690) in

view of Andrews et al (US 7,020,698) in view of Oom Temudo de Castro et al (US

2005/0030904) in view of Cloonan et al (US 5,345,444), further in view of Matsubara (US

2004/0008687).

With respect to claim 21, Hahn et al, Busche, Alfonsi et al, and Oom Temudo de Castro

et al fail to teach storing a QoS characteristic associated with at least one of the plurality of nodes

in the table.

Matsubara teaches the specified deficiencies (see sec [0017] and [0018], lines 1-3, which discloses QOS implementation of path data in a path table).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Hahn et al, Busche, Alfonsi et al, and Oom Temudo de Castro et al with the general concept illustrated by Matsubara, in order to effectively access resources by managing path data with motivation of providing an improvement upon QOS path selection by implementing QOS data in a path table.

With respect to claim 22, Hahn et al, Busche, Alfonsi et al, and Oom Temudo de Castro et al fail to teach storing at least one of a node identifier and a service path identifier for each of the plurality of nodes in the table.

Matsubara teaches the specified deficiencies (see sec [0036], lines 5-8 and sec [0040], lines 6-9, which teach destination IDs and identifying interfaces of the node that connect with network links).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Hahn et al with the general concept of storing at least one of a node identifier and a service path identifier for each of the plurality of nodes in the table, as illustrated by Matsubara, in order to effectively access resources by managing path data with the motivation previously addressed.

With respect to claim 23, Hahn et al, Busche, Alfonsi et al, and Oom Temudo de Castro et al fail to teach wherein the location information for the plurality of nodes comprises distances measured from each of the plurality of nodes to a plurality of global landmark nodes and to at

least one local landmark node and wherein the at least one local landmark node is proximally located to a respective node of the plurality of nodes.

Oom Temudo de Castro et al teach the specified deficiencies, including wherein the location information for the plurality of nodes comprises distances measured from each of the plurality of nodes to a plurality of global landmark nodes and to at least one local landmark node (see sec [0010], which teaches measuring the distance between the subject node and reference nodes to provide the information) and wherein the at least one local landmark node is proximally located to a respective node of the plurality of nodes (see sec [0035], lines 1-3, which discloses measuring the distance between the subject node and many reference nodes and sec [0033], lines 7-10, "predefined landmark nodes").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Hahn et al, Busche, and Alfonsi et al with the general concept illustrated by Oom Temudo de Castro et al, in order to efficiently implement and infrastructure to capture the coordinates of a node that contains a requested resource with the motivation previously addressed.

16.   Claims 25-29 and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hahn et al (US 2002/0152293) in view of Busche (US 5,805,593) in view of Alfonsi et al (US 5,491,690) in view of Andrews et al (US 7,020,698), further in view of Aggarwal (US 2004/0221154).

With respect to claim 25, Hahn et al, Busche, and Alfonsi et al fail to teach wherein the stored information comprises a global information table, the global information table including at

least location information and information associated with services provided for nodes in a distributed hash table overlay network.

Aggarwal teaches the specified deficiencies (see sec [0029], lines 1-3, "global hash table" and sec [0034], lines 2-6, which discloses that the table will determine appropriate paths for transferring through the overlay network).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Hahn et al, Busche, and Alfonsi et al with the general concept illustrated by Aggarwal, in order to successfully transmit requested data along convenient paths in a network with the motivation of providing the benefit of teaching an implementation of adding hashing algorithms for QOS path analysis.

With respect to claim 26, Hahn et al, Busche, and Alfonsi et al fail to teach wherein the stored information comprises a global information table, the global information table including at least location information and information associated with services provided for nodes in a distributed hash table overlay network and wherein the distributed hash table overlay network is a logical representation of a physical network including the multicast tree.

Aggarwal teaches the specified deficiencies, including wherein the stored information comprises a global information table, the global information table including at least location information and information associated with services provided for nodes in a distributed hash table overlay network (see sec [0029], lines 1-3, "global hash table" and sec [0034], lines 2-6, which discloses that the table will determine appropriate paths for transferring through the overlay network) and wherein the distributed hash table overlay network is a logical

representation of a physical network including the multicast tree (see sec [0036], lines 6-9, which teaches the multicast tree's role in the overlay network).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Hahn et al, Busche, and Alfonsi et al with the general concept illustrated by Aggarwal, in order to successfully transmit requested data along convenient paths in a network with the motivation previously addressed.

With respect to claim 27, Hahn et al, Busche, and Alfonsi et al fail to teach wherein the stored information comprises a global information table, the global information table including at least location information and information associated with services provided for nodes in a distributed hash table overlay network, wherein the distributed hash table overlay network is a logical representation of a physical network including the multicast tree, and wherein the global information table includes information for nodes physically close in the physical network.

Aggarwal teaches the specified deficiencies, including wherein the stored information comprises a global information table, the global information table including at least location information and information associated with services provided for nodes in a distributed hash table overlay network (see sec [0029], lines 1-3, "global hash table" and sec [0034], lines 2-6, which discloses that the table will determine appropriate paths for transferring through the overlay network), wherein the distributed hash table overlay network is a logical representation of a physical network including the multicast tree (see sec [0036], lines 6-9, which teaches the multicast tree's role in the overlay network), and wherein the global information table includes information for nodes physically close in the physical network (see sec [0029], lines 1-6).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Hahn et al,

Busche, and Alfonsi et al with the general concept illustrated by Aggarwal, in order to

successfully transmit requested data along convenient paths in a network with the motivation

previously addressed.

With respect to claim 28, Hahn et al, Busche, and Alfonsi et al fail to teach a service path

not existing that is operable to provide the requested service and provide at least one

predetermined QoS characteristic.

Aggarwal teaches the specified deficiencies (see sec [0038], lines 2-6, "QOS based on

predefined routes").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Hahn et al,

Busche, and Alfonsi et al with the general concept illustrated by Aggarwal, in order to

successfully transmit requested data along convenient paths in a network with the motivation

previously addressed.

With respect to claims 29 and 36, Hahn et al, Busche, and Alfonsi et al fail to teach a

service path not existing that is operable to provide the requested service and provide at least one

predetermined QoS characteristic.

Aggarwal teaches the specified deficiencies (see sec [0038], lines 2-6, "QOS based on

predefined routes").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Hahn et al,

Busche, and Alfonsi et al with the general illustrated by Aggarwal, in order to successfully

transmit requested data along convenient paths in a network with the motivation previously

addressed.

17.   *Response to Arguments*

18.   Applicant's arguments filed on 11/3/11 have been fully considered and are persuasive.

A.   In response to the applicant's argument that Alfonsi does not disclose applying a cluster

algorithm to identify a plurality of candidate service nodes or a set of candidate service nodes

that are closest to a node requesting the service:

The applicant's arguments have been taken into consideration; however, Andrews et al

(US 7,020,698) has been cited to teach utilizing a clustering algorithm to determine node

distances (see col. 16, lines 33-38 of Andrews).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Randy A. Scott whose telephone number is (571) 272-3797. The

examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 7:30 am-5:00 pm, second Fridays 7:30

am-4pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Krista Zele can be reached on (571) 272-7644. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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/RANDY SCOTT/

Examiner, Art Unit 2453

20110104

/Krista M. Zele/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2453